

## REC

RECK'SION. *n. f.* [recessio, Lat.] The act of retreating.  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [recharger, Fr. *re* and *charge*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *recharging* their work. *Dryden.*  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [recharger, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.  
The fault, that we find with them, is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.  
They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea

They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*  
RECHARGE. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the huntman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence. *Bail.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

RECIDIVATION. *n. f.* [recidivus, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

RECIDIVOUS. *adj.* [recidivus, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. f.* [recipe, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for abstinence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind,  
From many a random *recipe* they take,  
And files a death of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. *n. f.* [recipiens, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.  
Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the recipient. *Glanvill.*

2. [Recipient, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *D. of Pic.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [reciprocus, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,  
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,  
Enlight'ning her by day, as she by night,  
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,  
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In reciprocal duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in reciprocal proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [from reciprocal.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place  
Infesting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. f.* [from reciprocal.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [reciprocus, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.]

To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,  
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,  
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sevel.*

RECIPROCATION. *n. f.* [reciprocatio, from *reciprocus*, Latin.]

Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Rey.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Rey.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [recisus, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Donham.*

This often lets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,  
Or bring the fume of Gallia's loss to rhyme,  
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative* music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,  
Then thus in quaint *recitative* spoke. *Dunciad, b. iv.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [recito, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,  
His rosy neck, and winding arms,  
With endless rapture you *recite*,  
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,  
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,  
You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. f.* [recit, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [reccan, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,  
And *reck's* much of thy swinke,  
That with fond terms and witle's words,  
To bleer mine eyes doe'th think. *Spenser.*

Good or bad,  
What do I *reck*, fith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,  
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shakespeare.*

Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not;  
I fear the dread events that dog them both,  
Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person  
Of our unwonned sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost  
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse  
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unpeackable grief. *Stany.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,  
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,  
Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Yet like unthinking *reckless* libertines,  
That in the soft path of dalliance treads,  
*Recks* not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; *reccleary*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Stoney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour  
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia. *Shakespeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare.*

Next

## REC

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities flame,  
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reck*.] This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written *wretchless*. Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them. *Stoney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [reccan, Saxon; *rekenen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. *Lev. xxvii. 18.*

Numb'ring of his virtues praise,  
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Croshaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it. *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. *Addison.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Watt.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;  
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,  
Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agonistes.*

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowiness of others and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Romans iv. 4.*

To RECKON. *v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon*, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century. *Add.*

2. To state an account.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,  
Before we *reckon* with your several loves,  
And make us even with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To charge to account.

I call posterity  
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *Benj. Johnson.*

4. To pay a penalty.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon* for it one day. *Sanderfon's Judgment.*

5. To call to punishment.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

6. [Compter fur, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

RECKONER. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

*Reckoners* without their host must *reckon* twice. *Camden.*

RECKONING. *n. f.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Can't thou their *reckonings* keep? the time compute?  
When their swollen bellies shall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,  
Account not what they have, but what they lose. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shak.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning*. *Add.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

Next

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Stoney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

To RECLAIM. *v. a.* [reclamo, Latin.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgment on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and saved. *Spenser.*

This error whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroyed in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*Reclaim* your wife from strolling up and down  
To all affizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being against papists have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [Reclamer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame  
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds the dangers of the Lycian coast?  
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,  
By seas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?  
Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The head-strong hories hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

Oh tyrant love!  
Wisdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,  
And arts but soften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore  
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers and bears *reclaimed* by good usage? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [reclino, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sideways.

The mother  
*Reclin'd* her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,  
The purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,  
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addison.*

To RECLINE. *v. n.* To rest; to repose; to lean.

RECLINE. *adj.* [reclinis, Lat.] In a leaning posture.

They sat *recline*  
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To RECLOSE. *v. a.* [re and close.] To close again.

The silver ring the pull'd, the door *reclos'd*;  
The bolt, obedient to the filken cord,  
To the strong staples inmost depth restor'd,  
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RECLUDE. *v. a.* [recludo, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* opulations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLUSE. *adj.* [reclus, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired.

This must be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluse* that converses only with his own meditations. *D. of P.*

The nymphs  
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,  
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. *Prior.*

I all the live long day  
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse* from human converse. *Philips.*

RECOAGULATION. *n. f.* [re and coagulation.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals. *Boyle.*

RECOGNISANCE. *n. f.* [recognisance, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.

2. Badge.

Apparent it is, that all men are either christians or not; if by external profession they be christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognisance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolators and wicked heretics. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

She did gratify his amorous works  
With that *recognisance* and pledge of love,  
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakespeare.*

3. A

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